

~~IGNAT'YEV, Venedikt Antonovich; KAPUSTINA, V.S., redaktor; SIDOROVA, L.A., redaktor; RYBIN, I.V., tekhnicheskii redaktor~~

[Collection of problems for mental arithmetic exercises; manual for teachers of the primary school] Sbornik zadach po arifmetike dlia ustnykh uprazhnenii; posobie dlia uchitelei nachal'noi shkoly. Izd. 2-e, ispr. i dop. Moskva, Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo Ministerstva prosveshcheniia RSFSR, 1955. 179 p. (MLRA 8:7)
(Arithmetic, Mental--Problems, exercises, etc.)

IGNAT'YEV, Venidikt Antonovich; IGNAT'YEV, Nikolay Ivanovich; SHOR, Yakov Aleksandrovich; SIDOROVA, L.A., redaktor; RYBIN, I.V., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Arithmetic lesson plans; for grade 3 of the elementary school]
Plany urokov po arifmetike; dlia 3 klassa nachal'noi shkoly. Isd. 2-oe, perer. Moskva, Ops. uchebno-pedagog. isd-vo Ministerstva prosveshcheniia RSFSR, 1956. 181 p. (MLA 10:2)
(Arithmetic--Study and teaching)

~~IGNAT'YEV, Venedikt Antonovich~~; PCHELKO, Aleksandr Spiridonovich; SHOR, Yakov Aleksandrovich; SIDOROVA, L.A., redaktor; RYBKIN, I.V., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Methods of teaching arithmetic in elementary schools; a manual for pedagogical institutions] Metodika prepodavaniia arifmetiki v nachal'noi shkole; posobie dlia pedagogicheskikh uchilishch. Moskva, Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo M-va prosv. RSFSR, 1956. 242 p.

(Arithmetic--Study and teaching)

(MIRA 10:4)

IGNAT'YEV, Venedikt Antonovich; SIDOROVA, L.A., redaktor; PONAMAREVA, A.A.,
tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Extracurricular work in arithmetic for elementary schools; a manual
for teachers] Vneklassnaya rabota po arifmetike v nachal'noi shkole;
posobie dlia uchitelei. Izd.2-oe. Moskva, Gos.uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo
M-va prosv.RSFSR, 1957. 119 p. (MIRA 10:11)
(Arithmetic--Problems, exercises, etc.)

IGNAT'YEV, V.A., inzh.

Calculating a wedge-shaped nonsymmetrical air distributor with
a longitudinal gap of variable height. Vod. 1 san. tekhn. no. 4:
1-4 Ap '64 (MIRA 18:1)

IGNAT'YEV, V.A., inzh.

Calculation of a V-shaped asymmetric air distributor with
openings of changeable section. Vol. 1 and. tekhn. no.6:
13-15 Je '65. (MIRA 18:8)

IGNAT'YEV, V.G.; KRIVONOS, V.P.

Conference in the Moscow Aviation Technological Institute.
Avtom. svar. 15 no.8:92-93 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Aircraft—Welding) (Welding—Congresses)

IGNAT'YEV, V.G.; DOVBISHCHENKO, I.V.

New 7871-63 state standard for aluminum and aluminum alloy
welding wire. Avtom. svar. 16 no.12:85-86 D '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

ACCESSION NR: AP4009286

S/0125/64/000/001/0059/0060

AUTHOR: Dovbishchenko, I. V.; Ignat'yev, V. G.

TITLE: Torch for consumable-electrode argon-arc welding of aluminum alloys

SOURCE: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 1, 1964, 59-60

TOPIC TAGS: welding, argon arc welding, consumable electrode welding, aluminum welding, argon arc welding torch, aluminum alloy welding

ABSTRACT: A new design (see Enclosure 1) argon-arc-welding torch which ensures a better shielding at 500-550-amp currents and is intended for 1.6-3-mm welding wire is described. Its characteristic feature is a gas chamber with a brass 600-700 mesh/cm² gauze 5 which helps to reduce the velocity and turbulence of the gas stream. The torch is also recommended for welding Al and its alloys in He and in He-A mixtures. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye. O. Patona AN UkrSSR (Institute of Electric Welding, AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 18Jul63

DATE ACQ: 07Feb64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: ML

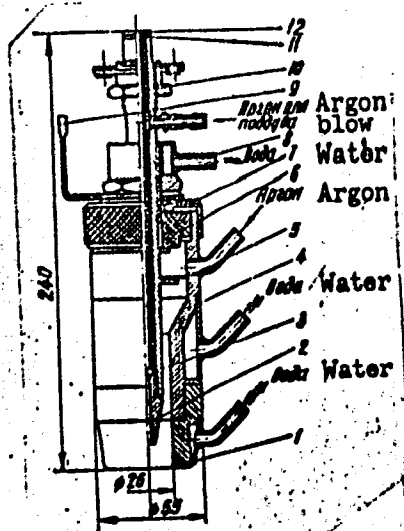
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OTHER: 002

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4009286

ENCLOSURE: 1



Torch for consumable-electrode argon-arc welding of aluminum alloys

- 1 - nozzle
- 2 - nipple
- 3 - power supply
- 4 - housing
- 5 - gauze
- 6 - centering bushing
- 7 - insulating washer
- 8 - special nut
- 9 - power-supply cable
- 10 - insulating tube
- 11 - insulating washer
- 12 - guide tube

Card 2, 2

L 04657-67

EMP(k)/EST(m)/T/EMP(v)/EST(u) ANT

ACC NR: AP6014436

SOURCE CODE: UR/0125/65/000/012/0018/0021

AUTHORS: Dovbishchenko, I. V.; Ignat'yev, V. G.; Rabkin, D. M.

ORG: Institute for Electro-welding imeni Ye. O. Paton, AN UkrSSR (Institut elektrosvarki AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Welding rod SvAMg7

SOURCE: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 12, 1965, 18-21

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum welding, aluminum alloy, welding rod, magnesium containing alloy, weldability / AMg6 aluminum alloy, SvAMg6 welding rod, SvAMg7 welding rod

ABSTRACT: The optimum composition of welding rods for welding of alloy AMg6 was studied. Three different rod compositions were investigated. The choice of the experimental compositions was based on the following formula for the amount of evaporated magnesium during welding:

$$n = \frac{p_0 N_c Q I}{V_{0.05} (P - p_0 N_c)}$$

Here n is the number of moles of the material investigated, p_0 - vapor pressure of pure magnesium, N_c - molar concentration of magnesium in the alloy, Q - flow rate of

Card 1/2

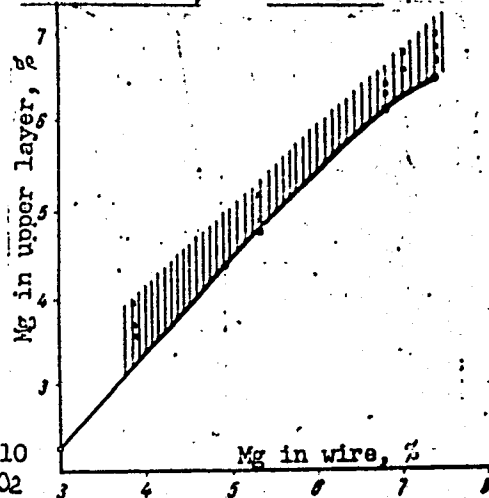
UDC: 621.791.752.046

42
36
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L 04657-67
ACC NR: AP60111.36

argon in l/min, l - weld length = 10.0 cm, $V_o = 22.41$, v_{cb} - rate of welding, cm/min, P - vapor pressure of magnesium. The experimental results are summarized in graphs and tables (see Fig. 1). It was found that welding rod SvMg7 is superior to type SvMg6 as far as the mechanical strength of the welds is concerned, but that the tendency towards crack formation in the welded joints is similar for both types of welding rods. The following engineers took part in the development of the welding rods: N. A. Martynova, V. V. Solov'yeva, N. P. Dronova, and B. A. Steblowskiy.

Fig. 1. Magnesium content in the fused metal as a function of its content in the electrode wire.



kh

Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 1 graph.

SUB CODE: 13, 11/ SUBM DATE: 04May65/ ORIG REF: 010

Card 2/2

OTH REF: 002

KOSTIN, Mikhail Kondrat'yevich; ANDREYEV, N.A., otv.red.; ANDREYEV, M.A., red.; ZOLOTOV, P.T., red.; IGnat'yev, V.I., red.; VIL'CHENKO, R.D., red.; MIKHAYLOVA, A.M., tekhn.red.

[Russian-Chuvash dictionary of agricultural terms] Russko-chm-
vashokii slovar' sel'skokhoziaistvennykh terminov. Cheboksary,
Chuvashgosizdat, 1959. 91 p. (MIRA 14:1)
(Agriculture--Dictionaries)
(Russian language--Dictionaries--Chuvash)

KOROTKOV, Sergey Ksenofontovich, Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda; PROKOP'YEVICH, Izheyev Mikhail; IGNAT'YEV, V.I., red.; IVANOVA, L.I., tekhn. red.

[Hymn to corn] Gimn kukuruze. Cheboksary, Chuvashskoe gos. izd-vo, 1961. 39 p. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Deputat Verkhovnogo Soveta SSSR, Predsedatel' kolkhoza imeni Lenina Vurnarskogo rayona (for Korotkov)
(Corn (Maize))

IGNAT'YEV V.I.

AUTHOR:

TITLE:

PERIODICAL:

ABSTRACT:

Ignat'yev, V.I. (Engineer) & Zvoren, N.I. (Cand.Tech.Sci.)
The flow of dusty gas round a cylinder (Obtekmnye tsilindra
zopylenym guzom.)

Teploenergetika, 1958,
No.3. Pp. 30-40 (USSR)

There are many processes in which dusty gas flows round a cylinder. Of the total number of particles that pass through a cross-sectional area equal to that of the cylinder, but a considerable distance in advance of it, only a proportion reach the surface of the cylinder and the remainder pass by. The ratio of those that touch the cylinder to the total number was determined in this work for various conditions and the distribution of the dust over the surface of the cylinder was studied. The experimental device consisted of a vertical channel of 500×50 mm section. The test cylinder was located at the centre of the section, parallel to the short side, at a distance of 45 hydraulic diameters from the inlet. Flow was always turbulent at the position of the cylinder. Arrangements were made to ensure those in a boundless flow. The other experimental conditions are described. The tests were carried out with fractions of milled anthracite and metal dust (an alloy of chromium and iron) with specific gravities of 1.655 and 7.3 gram/cm³ respectively. The procedure of separation is described. The characteristics of the fractions in

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spec-
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CIA-RDP86-00513R000518410012-9"

93-3-10/28

The flow of dusty gas round a cylinder.

respect of the velocity at which they fly ('pick-up speed') and hydraulic diameter (the diameter of a sphere with same density and pick-up speed) are tabulated. Dust for the tests was poured into a tube and blown into the collector by a strong jet of air from a needle valve. It was shown by special tests that with this method of delivery the suspension broke up into individual dust particles, uniformly distributed over the working section. In order to determine the proportion of dust trapped on the cylinder the cylinder was wrapped round with a ring of cinefilm 10 mm wide smeared with petrolatum, which trapped all the dust particles that touched it. The film was then compared with a transparent scale under a microscope. Various experimental procedures were used and are described. Nine series of tests were made with downward flow, anthracite dust being used in Nos. 1 - 7, and metal dust in Nos. 8 & 9. Speeds of around 2, 4, 12 & 16 m/sec were used with cylinders of 12, 25 & 50 mm diameter. In each series of tests the finest fractions were used first followed by the coarser. The tests were made at room temperature and pressure. When Reynolds number for the particles is less than 0.1 the resistance to the medium acting on the particles is given by the Stokes' formula, and the St criterion defines the motion. When Reynolds number for the particles is greater than 0.1 Stokes' formula is inapplicable and motion is not uniquely governed by the

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The flow of dusty gas round a cylinder.

96-3-10/26

St criterion. Previous authors have given the proportion trapped as a unique fraction of St, usually there was a considerable scatter of points and considerable difference between the general relationships obtained by different authors. This was probably because in the experiments, Reynolds number was not low enough and instead of a unique relationship between the proportion of particles trapped and St there should have been a family of curves. The authors' test results are given in Fig.1. The accuracy of the determinations is such that a family of curves can be plotted. When the particles move in a vertical flow their relative velocity at a distance from the cylinder is practically equal to the speed of pick-up, but the velocity increases near the cylinder. In the majority of tests the Reynolds number was greater than 0.1 even in the part remote from the cylinder. Therefore, in most of the tests the resistance factor according to Stokes' law was not determined. When particles move in a vertical flow their trajectory and the proportion trapped may also depend on gravitational force. To check this point, two additional series of tests were made with anthracite dust and rising air flow at speeds of 2 and 10.6 m/second. In these tests the axial components of inertia and gravity forces were opposed so that if gravitation was important the proportion trapped should be less than in the first series of tests. The results of the tests given in Fig.2. confirm that this was so. This applies even to the

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the flow of dusty gas round a cylinder.

90-3-10/28

finest of particles for which the air speed was far above the pick-up speed. Dimensionless curves of the distribution of trapped dust over the cylinder surface are of quite a different character with upward and downward flow as will be seen from Fig.3. Therefore, gravity has a marked effect on the process. An additional criterion D is introduced that, together with the criterion St, determines the probability of particles hitting the cylinder with a downward flow of air. Fig.6. gives curves of the distribution of trapped dust on the surface of the cylinder with a downward flow of air. There are 7 figures, 1 table and 10 literature references (6 Russian and 4 English)

ASSOCIATION: All-Union Thermo-Technical Institute. (Vsesoyuznyy Teplo-tekhnicheskiy Institut).
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 4/4

IGNAT'YEV, V. I.: Master Tech Sci (diss -- "The flow of a vertical stream of dust-laden gas around a cylinder". Moscow, 1959. 14 pp (Min Electric Power Stations USSR, All-Union Order of Labor Red Banner Heat Engineering Sci Res Inst im F. E. Dzerzhinskiy) (KL, No 9, 1959, 114)

IGNAT'YEV, V.I., inzh.; ZVEREV, N.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Laboratory air separator with a boiling layer. Teploenergetika
7 no.2:55-58 P '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy teploekhnicheskii institut.
(Separators (Machines))

IGNAT'YEV, V.I.; ZVEREV, N.I.

Settling of aerosol particles on a cylinder. Inzh.-zhur.
no.12:17-23 B '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy teploekhnicheskii institut im. F.E. Dzerzhinskogo,
g. Moskva.
(Aerosols)

IGNAT'YEV, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZVEREV, N.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Flow of dusty gas around a cylinder. Teploenergetika 8 no.3:
13-16 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy toplotekhnicheskii institut.
(Gas flow)

ZVEREV, N.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; IGNAT'YEV, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Steam-blast cleaning of sticky flue ashes in order to prevent
the unbalancing of flue gas pumps. Elek.sta. 33 no.12:74-76
D '62. (MIRA 16:2)

(Boilers---Cleaning)

ZVEREV, N.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; IGNAT'YEV, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk

Precipitation of aerosol particles on a cylinder in the presence of a temperature gradient of the media. Teplo-energetika 10 no.11:38-39 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskii institut.

KALITONOV, A.V.; IGUMENOV, V.I.

Direct flow dust collector with centrifugal action. Min.
prom. 41 no. 12:918-919 D '65. (MCA 19:1)

ACC NR: AP6006134

SOURCE CODE: UR/0362/65/001/010/1099/1100

AUTHOR: Gorshkov, A. I.; Ignat'yev, V. I.; Yashukov, V. P.

ORG: Physico-technical Institute, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Akademiya nauk SSSR, Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Instrument for measuring the vertical component of an electrostatic field *qM*

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika atmosfery okeana, v. 1, no. 10, 1965, 1099-1100

TOPIC TAGS: electrostatic field, atmospheric physics, electric measuring instrument

ABSTRACT: The authors describe an electrostatic fluxmeter for measuring the electrostatic field in the atmosphere, which consists of an external sensor and cathode followers, a radio unit, a recorder, and plate and filament rectifiers. The measuring and shielding four-section plates are chrome plated and polished. The reference voltage for the synchronous detector is produced by an auxiliary electrostatic generator. The shielding plates of both generators are rotated at 3000 rpm. The radio unit consists of a three-state amplifier of the main signal, a reference voltage amplifier, and a synchronous detector. The instrument measures the field within 210 V/m over the entire scale at a minimal amplification factor and 57 V/m at a maximal amplification factor. The accuracy of the measurements is ± 1 V/m. The inertia of the flux-

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UDC: 551.508.94

ACC NR: AP6006134

meter permits recording, practically without distortion, the magnitude and front of variations of the electrostatic field with a duration of 1 sec and amplitude of 10 V/m. The electrostatic fluxmeter was used for prolonged measurements of the field under good weather conditions in 1963-1964. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 08,14/ SUBM DATE: 08Feb65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 11165

ACC NR: AP6011375

SOURCE CODE: UR/0362/66/002/003/0316/0319

AUTHOR: Gorshkov, A. I.; Ignat'yev, V. I.; Lavrent'yev, G. Ya.; Stefanovskiy, A.M.;
Yashukov, V. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of meteor streams on the electrical field of the atmosphere

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika atmosfory i okeana, v. 2, no. 3, 1966, 316-319

TOPIC TAGS: meteor, atmospheric electricity, electric field

ABSTRACT: Data on measurements of the electrical field of the atmosphere enabled the authors to study the effect of meteor streams on this field. The results of measurements of nine geophysical stations were used. The data on the electrical field of the atmosphere were analyzed by calculating the mean diurnal and mean monthly values of the field from the data of each geophysical station. These values were averaged for the three years of observations (1957-1959). Then the variations of the field, i.e., the differences between the mean diurnal and mean monthly values, were calculated. The calculated values and the change in the number of meteors for all three streams (Perseid, Geminid, and Quadrantid) were compared. The comparison readily showed that the Perseid meteors did not affect the electrical field of the atmosphere. An

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UDC: 551.594

ACC NR: AP6011375

increase of the field during the passage of meteors was noted only for the more powerful streams, such as Geminid and Quadrantid. However, the dispersion of the data did not permit considering this conclusion sufficiently reliable. Therefore the correlation method of analyzing the experimental data was used to elicit the assumed relation between the changes of the electrical field and the number of meteors. The confidence interval was also calculated for each stream. The correlation coefficient-stream intensity curve, for which the 10-min value of the number of meteors was taken, showed that for the most powerful streams the correlation coefficients had essentially positive value. Thus, statistical analysis of the results of the measurements showed with sufficient reliability that powerful meteor streams affect the electrical field of the atmosphere at the level of the earth. A detailed study of the relationship between these two phenomena and an explanation of the mechanism of this relation is needed for the final solution of this problem. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 03,04/ SUBM DATE: 02Jul65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2

IGNATI'YEV. V. I.

Oka Valley - Geology, Stratigraphic

Buried relief of the Permian Period in the lower Oka Valley, Dokl. AN SSSR, 84, No. 5, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions Library of Congress October 1952 Unclassified.

MURAV'YEV, I.S.; IGNAT'YEV, V.I.; SELIVANOVSKIY, B.V.

Remnants of terrestrial vertebrates from the variegated deposits
in the northern regions of Kirov Province. Dokl.AN SSSR 94 no.3:
557-560 Ja '54. (MLRA 7:1)

1. Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V.I.Ul'yanova-
Lenina.

Predstavleno akademikom D.V.Nalivkinym.

(Kirov Province--Paleontology) (Paleontology--Kirov Province)

IGNAT'YEV, V.I.

Structure of the Kazan stage bounded by the Murov--Gorkiy--
Kirov--Glasov line. Dokl. AN SSSR 105 no.5: 1070-1073
D '55.

(MIRA 9:3)

1. Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V.I. Ul'yanova-
Lenina. Predstavleno akademikom N.M. Strakhovym.
(Russian Platform--Geology, Stratigraphic)

2 (Vyatka) 15-57-4-4128
Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 4,
p 12 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Ignat'yev, V. I.

TITLE: The Stratigraphy of the Lower Triassic Deposits in the
Basin of the Upper Vyatka (According to Data of G. I.
Blom and V. I. Ignat'yev) [Stratigraficheskay skhema
nizhnnetriasovykh otlozheniy basseyna Verkhney Vyatki
(Po materialam G. I. Blom i V. I. Ignat'yeva)]

PERIODICAL: V sb: Tr. Vses. soveshchaniya po razrabotke unifitsir.
skhemy stratigr. mezozoyskikh otlozheniy Rus. platformy.
Leningrad, 1956, pp 179-185.

ABSTRACT: Lower Triassic rocks are widespread not only on the
western but also on the eastern slope of the Vyatka
ridge. In drill holes, thicknesses of 245 m have been
measured in these Triassic deposits, but the rocks have
not been included in the stratigraphic sequence as
devised by N. G. Kassin and A. N. Mazarovich. A five-
fold division is proposed for the Triassic deposits.

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The Stratigraphy of the Lower Triassic Deposits (Cont.) 15-57-4-4128

According to the author, each horizon corresponds to a definite sedimentary rhythm and is characterized by a systematic change in facies, a change from sandy-conglomeratic rocks to argillaceous-marly sediments. Fossil groups, mineral associations, etc. are also distinctive. Phyllopoas are found in the lower horizon, molluscs and annelid worms occur in the second. Large cobbles of metamorphic rocks are common in the conglomerates of these horizons. Of the heavy minerals, apatite and picotite begin to appear in the third horizon; and of the light minerals, mica first appears in this same zone. The upper two horizons are characterized by vertebrates. The fifth horizon is found only on the slopes of the Vyatka ridge. Mineralogically, it is characterized by a greater proportion of stable minerals and by less pyroxene. Very well preserved remains of prokologinid (procolophonid?) are found in this horizon along the Fedorovka River. Traces of erosion or of ancient weathering are found at the contacts between the horizons. The fluctuating movements, which determined the rhythmic pattern of the Lower Triassic sediments, apparently embraced an extensive region in the northeastern Russian platform and should be reflected also in the

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The Stratigraphy of the Lower Triassic Deposits (Cont.) 15-57-4-4128

composition and structure of the Triassic deposits in the areas
adjacent to the one studied in this report.

Card 3/3

B. P. V.

IGNATYEV, V.I.

USSR/Geology

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 29/43

Authors : Ignatyev, V. I.

Title : Lower Triassic deposits in the Vetluga River basin

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 106-1, 110-113, Jan 1, 1956

Abstract : Scientific information is given on red colored, lower Triassic deposits discovered in recent years along the Vertluga River basin in the USSR. Seven Russ. and Soviet references (1888-1954). Table.

Institution :

Presented by: Academician D. V. Malivkin, July 2, 1955

15-57-4-4120

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 4,
p 10 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Ignat'yev, V. I.

TITLE: ~~Geologicheskaya skhema~~
The Stratigraphic Outline of the Tatarian Deposits in
the Upper Vyatka Basin (Stratigraficheskaya skhema
tatarskikh otlozheniy basseyna Verkhney Vyatki)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Kazansk. un-ta, 1956, Vol 115, Nr 16, pp 107-
131.

ABSTRACT: The subdivision of the Tatarian stage along the upper
course of the Vyatka River, made by N. G. Kassin
[Geologicheskoye stroeniye Kirovskoy oblasti. Kirov
(Geological Structure and Stratigraphy of the Kirovskaya
oblast', Kirov) 1941, Nr 20] and subsequently amended
by N. N. Forsh, has a number of shortcomings. In the
first place, the thickness of these deposits, attaining
600 m in this area, was minimized. Neither classifi-
cation considers the clearly rhythmical nature of the

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15-57-4-4120

The Stratigraphic Outline of the Tatarian Deposits (Cont.)

sedimentation, especially characteristic of the deposits in the upper Tatarian substage. For the lower Tatarian substage (236 m thick) the author recognizes two horizons and two formations in each of these, named for the predominant type of rock. The lower boundary of this substage corresponds to the base of series II and the upper boundary to the top of series V of Kassin. These series are characterized by ostracods, and the lowermost and uppermost series by Anthracosia as well. The upper Tatarian substage is divided into four horizons, the lower two being subdivided in turn into three formations and the upper two into two formations each. All the horizons (but not all the formations) are characterized by ostracods, and some by Anthracosia as well. Special geographic terms for these formations have not been chosen and the localities of the type sections are not indicated. A continental climate reigned during lower Tatarian time in the basin of the upper Vyatka River. The water was shallow, and had a high concentration of magnesian and sulfate salts. Toward the end of this interval, sediments were deposited in a basin containing deeper, freshened marine waters. In upper Tatarian time the conditions of sedimentation changed markedly toward continental facies,

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15-57-4-4120

The Stratigraphic Outline of the Tatarian Deposits (Cont.)

lacustrine-paludal, and shallow-water marine environments. Detrital material in lower Tatarian time came from the western Ural region, Timan, and the central and northwestern part of the Russian platform. At the beginning of upper Tatarian time, fragmental material from the disintegration and decomposition of volcanic rocks in the Urals and Timan first appeared. The total magnitude of depression in the basin during Tatarian time exceeded 600 m. Six well-defined erosion surfaces are marked in the entire section, corresponding to the number of separate horizons. Each of these corresponds to a systematic rhythm of sediment accumulation from coarse-grained sediments in the lower part to clays and marly-carbonate deposits above. The author notes a definite change in the ostracod fauna in the vertical direction. He furnishes a table to show the distribution of the individual species for the indicated formations.

Card 3/3

B. K. L.

GORSHKOV, A.I.; IGNAT'YEV, V.I.; YASHUKOV, V.P.

Instrument for measuring the vertical component of the electrostatic field. Izv. AN SSSR. Fiz. atm. i okeana 1 no.10:1099-1100 0 '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut AN SSSR.

IGNAT'YEV, VEKTOR LEONIDOVICH

Fpp
.R91567

Vos'moy S"yezl RKP (b). Eight meeting of RKP (b) Moskva, Gospolitizdat, 1955.
117 P. (S"yezdy i konferentsii KPSS)
Bibliographical footnotes.

ACC NR: AP6028905

SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/66/036/008/1505/1506

AUTHOR: Ignat'yev, V. M.; Petrov, A. A.; Ionin, B. I.

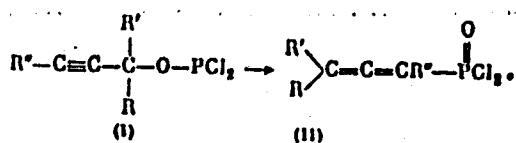
ORG: Leningrad Technological Institute im. Lensovt (Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut)

TITLE: Acetylene-allene isomerization of propargyl dichlorophosphites

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 36, no. 8, 1966, 1505-1506

TOPIC TAGS: dichloride, propargyl compound, acetylene, allene, isomerization, organic phosphorus compound

ABSTRACT: Alkylpropargyl dichlorophosphites are readily isomerized to form the corresponding dialkylpropadienephosphenyl dichlorides:



As an example of this type of isomerization, preparation is reported of

Cord 1/2

UDC: 547.241

ACC NR: AP6028905

3-methyl-1,2-butadienyephosphonyl dichloride, bp 79°C, d_4^{20} 1.2553,
 n_D^{20} 1.5140. [W.A. 50]

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 14Mar66/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

MAMAYEV, V.P.; IGNAT'YEV, V.M.

Reaction of benzaldehyde and urea with β -naphthol. Izv. AN SSSR.
Ser. khim. no.6:1107-1108 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Novosibirskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya
AN SSSR.

IGNAT'YEV, V. N., Cand Agric Sci (diss) -- "The characteristics of hybrid ewes of the Tsigay breed and preliminary results of the effort to improve them with Tsigay rams, on the example of the 'Dzheren kupinskiy' Sovkhoz, Aktyubinsk Oblast". Moscow, 1960. 18 pp (All-Union Order of Lenin Acad Agric Sci im V. I. Lenin, All-Union Sci Res Inst of Animal Husbandry), 150 copies (KL, No 11, 1960, 135)

Ignat'yev, V.N.
AUTHOR: Burov, A.S., Ignat'yev, V.N., Ushakov, A.M., Engineers

28-5-16/30

TITLE: High-Accuracy Pipes (Truby vysokoy tochnosti)

PERIODICAL: Standartizatsiya, 1957, # 5, p 68-70 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article presents the generalized results of a study of the work done by Soviet organizations and industrial plants from 1954 to 1957.

Seamless steel pipes for the oil industry as well as for other industry branches are being produced in accordance with standard "ГОСТ 301-50", which prescribes a limited quantity of steel grades and permits considerable dimension tolerances. Since the tolerances are large, the tubular blanks for many parts are thick-walled, and 70 to 80 % of the metal has to be removed by machining. In various branches of industry the machining allowances had to be reduced or, in some cases, machining was abandoned and some plants worked out their own technical specifications. This resulted in a new assortment of pipes, with smaller dimension allowances as well as with higher mechanical properties to eliminate heat treatment. The tube plant "Yuzhnotrubnyy zavod" (in Nikopol') introduced in 1954-

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High-Accuracy Pipes

28-5-16/30

55 a new technology for the production of hot-rolled, high-accuracy pipes. The accuracy of the inner diameter is secured by the use of mandrels with a tolerance of ± 0.2 mm on their outer diameter. Technical conditions for production and acceptance of high-accuracy pipes were worked out (ЧМТВ 4820.54). The dimensions and permissible inaccuracies of these pipes are given in table 1. A comparison with the permissible dimension deviations of the "ГОСТ 301-50" (Table 2) shows that the present equipment of pipe rolling plants, i.e. the automatic mills "140" and "400", can produce hot-rolled pipes with about 1.5 times less inaccuracies in diameter and wall thickness than is permissible by the "ГОСТ".

The Pervoural'skiy Pipe Plant (Pervoural'skiy novotrubnyy zavod) made experiments with cold drawing and cold rolling of high-accuracy pipes with high mechanical properties, using for both, drawing and rolling, pipes of 120 x 10 mm and 120 x 11 mm hot-rolled on a three-roller "40-160" mill with the usual plant technology. After rolling, the pipes were calibrated on a three-roller calibrating mill. Data on the accuracy of pipes rolled on a three-roller mill are not yet available, but in some published works this method is said to give a higher accuracy than rolling on automatic mills. The experiments, at the

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High-Accuracy Pipes

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Pervoural'skiy plant, as well as other experiments, verified this statement, since the accuracy achieved corresponds to the highest foreign data. In cold rolling on the mill "XPT-75", the deviations of the inner pipe diameters were within a range of 0.27 mm. The curvature of pipes after trueing on a screw press did not exceed 0.5 mm per meter of pipe. The pipes drawn on a 100-ton cold drawing machine, without interpass heat treatment to secure higher mechanical properties, also gave more accuracy than required by the "ГОСТ301-50".

The authors conclude that the "ГОСТ 301-50" for seamless steel pipes must be revised. The new standard should include hot-rolled pipes with tolerances for wall thicknesses of $\pm 8\%$ and for inner diameters of $+ 0.5\%$ and -1.0% ; cold-rolled pipes with high mechanical properties and deviations of outer diameters of $+ 0.4\%$ and $- 0.2\%$, inner diameters $+ 0.3\%$, wall thicknesses $+ 5\%$ and $- 3\%$.

There are 6 tables and 1 diagram.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

ACC NR: AP6021830

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/012/0154/0155

INVENTORS: Druzhkin, V. I.; Ignat'yev, V. P.; Konovalov, A. S.; Sotnikov, V. A.;
Tiratsuyan, R. M.

ORG: nono

TITLE: A method for trimming a diamond tool in a metallic binder. Class 67,
No. 183094

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 12, 1966, 154-155

TOPIC TAGS: diamond, metal cutting, abrasive

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for trimming a diamond tool in a metallic binder. To prevent damaging and dulling of abrasive grains, the tool to be worked on is connected to the positive pole of a current source. The greased surface of the tool is connected through flat electrodes to the negative pole of the same source (see Fig. 1). This surface receives streams of the electrolyte (for instance, the aqueous solution of sodium chloride) which anodically decomposes the metallic binding so as to make it assume the desired profile of the tool.

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UDC: 621.922.029:621.9.047.7

ACC NR: AP6021830

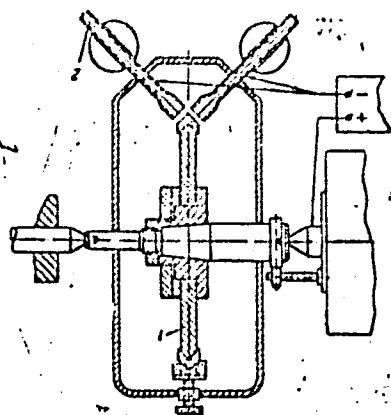


Fig. 1. 1 - tool;
2 - flat electrode

Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 22Aug64

Card 2/2

S/148/61/000/004/001/008
E071/E480

AUTHORS: Kholodov, A.I. and Ignat'yev, V.S.

TITLE: A study of the viscosity of electro steel smelting slags

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Chernaya metallurgiya, no.4, 1961, 53-58

TEXT: The transfer of silicon and oxygen from metal to slag and vice versa during the smelting of steel in electric arc furnaces with acid lining depends on the activity of the acid slag which in turn depends on its chemical composition and viscosity. As there were no data available on viscosity, the authors determined the viscosity of acid slags obtained during the smelting of steel 35J7(35L). Samples of slag were taken at the end of the melt out period at a temperature of 1540°C, at the end of the oxidizing period at 1590°C and before tapping at 1620°C. The chemical composition of the slags varied within the following limits: SiO₂ 37 - 58%, FeO 12 to 45%, MnO 11 to 20%, Al₂O₃ traces - 6%, Cr₂O₃ 0.3 to 1.2%, CaO 0.8 to 11.6% and Mg 0.2 to 1.4%. In addition some synthetic slags (SiO₂ 54 to 68%, CaO 10 to 30%, FeO 1 to 18%, MnO 1 to 18%) were tested. The viscosity was

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A study of the viscosity ...

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determined with an electric vibrational viscometer described earlier (Ref.1: G.I.Leskov, G.D.Shevchenko, Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1956, No.4) which was first calibrated with transformer oil with various additions of colophony. It was established that the viscosity of acid slags increases with increasing silica content (on the average 3 poises per 10% of SiO_2 within a range of 30 to 50% SiO_2). An increase in the lime content of an acid slag, saturated with silica, causes a small decrease in its viscosity (on average 1.0 poise per 10% of CaO in the range 10 to 30% CaO). At a given temperature, the viscosity of slags increases in the course of smelting but decreases if the slag temperature increases during the smelting and thereby the acidic slag becomes reactive before tapping. During the reducing period the viscosity of a basic slag is lower than that of an acid slag. Remelting of slag lowers its viscosity by 25 to 30%. Therefore, on determining the viscosity of works' slag in cooled samples which are subsequently remelted, the influence of remelting should be taken into consideration, i.e. the results obtained should be increased by 25 to 30%. (Abstractor's note: To allow for a decrease in viscosity by 25 to 30%, the correction Card 2/3

A study of the viscosity ...

S/148/61/000/004/001/008
E071/E480

factor should be (25 to 30) 100/(75 to 70) % = 33 to 43%.)
There are 5 figures, 1 table and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskii institut
(Ural Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: March 9, 1960

Card 3/3

SUCHIL'NIKOV, S.I.; SOKOLOV, V.Ye.; IGNAT'YEV, V.S.

Slag viscosity in the industrial smelting of ferrotitanium. Trudy
Ural. politekh. inst. no.116:110-118 '61. (MIRA 16:6)
(Titanium-iron alloys) (Slag—Testing)

S/148/62/000/002/003/008
E193/E383

18.1735

AUTHORS: Ignat'yev, V.S., Ignatenko, G.F., Suchil'nikov, S.I.
and Pliner, Yu.L.

TITLE: Material and heat-balance of smelting metallic chromium
in an electric-arc furnace

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Chernaya
metallurgiya, no. 2, 1962, 65 - 72

TEXT: A new method of chromium smelting, cheaper than the
conventional process, had been proposed by the present authors
and the object of the investigation described in the present
paper was to check the efficiency of this process by compiling
its material and heat-balances. The salient feature of the new
process is the elimination from the charge of that portion of
sodium nitrate which is normally used to provide heat required
to ensure correct running of the smelting process and separation
of the slag from the metal. In the new method a portion of
oxides and fluxes constituting the total weight of the charge
is fused in a three-phase electric-arc furnace and serves as a
physical source of heat required in the reducing stage of the
Card 1/8

Material and heat-balance

S/148/62/000/002/003/008
E193/E383

process. The smelting experiments were carried out in a 750 kVA furnace equipped with a magnetite-lined cast-iron melting shaft, provision having been made for insertion of several thermocouples. The temperature of the charge was measured from the moment of ignition of the combustible mixture added to the charge to form a liquid phase. When this had been formed, the furnace electrodes were lowered, current was switched on and the chromium oxide/lime mixture was smelted. The electrodes were then withdrawn and the reducing portion of the charge (chromium oxide and aluminium in the quantity required to reduce both the solid and fused oxides) was introduced into the melt. The composition of the charge, divided into igniting, ore-bearing and reducing portions (denoted by A, B and C, respectively) is given below. (kg):

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E193/E383

Material and heat-balance

	A	E	B	Total
Technical chromium oxide (98.23% Cr_2O_3)	200	500	1620	2320
Aluminium grain (97% Al)	76	-	766	842
Lime (85% CaO)	-	200	-	200
Saltpetre (98% NaNO_3)	16	-	-	16
Total ...	292	700	2386	3378 .

The various elements content (in kg) of the charge was:

Chromium $2320 \times 0.9823 \times \frac{104}{152} = 1558.8;$

Aluminium $842 \times 0.97 = 816.7;$

Iron $2320 \times 0.0015 \times \frac{56}{72} + 842 \times 0.0036 = 5.73;$

Silicon $2320 \times 0.005 \times \frac{28}{60} = 5.42 .$

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Material and heat-balance

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The 767.8 kg Al used up in the process was made up as follows: 763.3 kg for reducing the chromium oxide, 3.48 kg and 0.92 kg for the reduction of silicon and iron, respectively, and 3.5 kg included in the metal produced. The process yielded 1 456 kg of crude chromium (Cr 99.06%, Si 0.24%, Al 0.24%, Fe 0.41%, C 0.019%, S 0.016%, P 0.007%), equivalent to 91.6% recovery, the degree of utilization of Al being 94.4%. Regarding the heat-balance, the total duration of the process was 1 hour 44 min, of which 1 hour 27 min constituted the smelting stage (with the current switched on) and the remainder represented the duration of the reducing stage. The temperature of the melt was 1 870 °C, the temperature of the process being 2 100 °C. The integrated heat-balance calculated for these conditions was as follows:

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Heat supplied	kcal	%
By exothermic reducing reactions	1861887	70.6
By electrical energy	773245	29.4

Total 2635132 100.0

Heat consumed	kcal	%
Heat content of the metal	623750	23.64
Heat content of the slag	1269620	48.21
Heat losses	735416	27.91
Unaccounted-for losses	6346	0.24

Total 2635132 100.0 .

Card 5/8

Y

Material and heat-balance S/148/62/000/002/003/008
E193/E383

The heat-balance for the smelting stage was as follows:

Heat supplied by	kcal	%
Decomposition of saltpetre by aluminium	52496	5.35
Exothermic reaction of aluminium		
reduction of chromium oxide	155981	15.88
Electric arcs	773245	78.76
<hr/>		
Total	981722	100.0

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Material and heat-balance S/148/62/000/002/003/008
E193/E383

Heat consumed	kcal	%
Heat of electric arcs absorbed by the melt	274100	27.9
Heat of electric arcs used up to compensate the heat losses	499145	50.9
Heat of ignition used up to compensate the heat losses	134559	13.7
Heat of ignition absorbed by the slag	73918	7.5
<hr/>		
Total	981722	100.0 ..

It will be seen that only 34.8% of the electrical energy was used up to heat the melt, the remaining 65.2% being used to compensate for heating losses. In spite of this low thermal efficiency, the application of electrical power for melting a portion of chromium oxide made it possible completely to exclude saltpetre from the charge and to reduce the
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Material and heat-balance

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E193/E383

consumption of aluminium by 81 kg/t of the melt, as a result of which the cost of producing crude chromium was reduced by 4%. It is pointed out in this connection that the furnace used in the new process should be equipped with a roof to minimise heat losses. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut
(Ural' Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: June 23, 1961

Card 8/8

X

39066

S/148/62/000/005/003/009
E071/E135

18.12.55

AUTHORS:

Suchil'nikov, S.I., Ignatenko, G.F., Pliner, Yu.L.,
Ignat'yev, V.S. and Lappo, S.I.

TITLE:

The technology of aluminothermic smelting of metallic
chromium in an electric arc furnace

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Chernaya
metallurgiya, no.5, 1962, 78-85

TEXT:

The following modified technology was investigated:
preliminary melting of a part of the chromium oxide charge with
addition of lime in an electric arc furnace, lifting the
electrodes, adding the remaining part of the charge and finishing
the process in the usual way. A part of the thermal energy is
supplied by the electric arc, thus reducing the consumption of
aluminium and eliminating the need for potassium nitrate (except
for a small amount used for the initial ignition). In addition,
the quality of the metal produced can be improved, since a part
of the carbon present in chromium oxide will become oxidised, so
that metal with a lower C and N content can be obtained. The
experiments were carried out in an open semi-industrial arc

Card 1/2

S/124/63/000/003/061/065
D234/D308

AUTHOR:

Ignat'yev, V. S.

TITLE:

Approximate methods of calculating the residual welding stresses in single-pass contact welding

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, no. 3, 1963, 64, abstract 3V462 (Sb. tr. Mosk. inzh.-stroit. in-t, 1962, no. 18, 83-109)

TEXT: The author considers the stress distribution in a plate welded by contact simultaneously along the whole length and the whole section of the seam. Stresses are determined along the thickness (in the layer which is subject to plane deformation) and in a plate in the plane stressed state. A method of accounting for plastic deformations due to welding, based on the method of elastic solutions, is given. The analysis of the solutions obtained shows that the third component of stress, with usual values of heat load and seam finishing area in the case of single-pass welding, is very small and the stressed state in plates can be considered.

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Approximate methods of ...

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D234/D308

dered as plane. It is pointed out that in the case of sufficient plasticity of the metal in the seams made without defects the internal plastic deformations cannot affect noticeably the strength of the welded joint. In an appendix the author gives an example of design determination of the stressed state produced by the formation of a contact seam in a plate 10 mm thick and 400 mm wide.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

IGNAT'YEV, V.S.; RABINOVICH, A.V.; GASIK, M.I.

Improving the methods of quantitative analysis of oxide inclusions
in carbon-free ferrochromium. Nauch. trudy IMI no.51:193-201 '63.
(MIRA 17:10)

L 63643-65 EWT(m)/EWP(1)/EWP(b)/EWP(t) IJF(c) JD
 ACCESSION NR: AP5016736 UR/0286/65/000/010/0048/0048
 621.316.849 15
 14
 3
 AUTHOR: Bondarenko, O. Ya.; Ignat'yev, V. V.; Kondyba, P. Ye.; Korobov, A. I.
 TITLE: A method for the preparation of heat-resistant thin-film resistors. Class
 21, No. 171044 16
 SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 10, 1965, 48
 TOPIC TAGS: heat resistant microresistor, thin film resistor, resistor production
 ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a method for the preparation of heat-
 resistant thin-film resistors for micro circuits by thermal evaporation of the
 metallo-silicide alloy on planar heated pyroceramic supports in a vacuum. The
 method is distinguished by: 1) triple annealing in vacuum of the evaporator
 carrying the layer of the evaporating alloy at a temperature on the order of
 1750C; 2) holding the just sprayed resistor in vacuum for 3 min at a temperature
 of 340—360C; and 3) final oxidation of the free silicon within the film
 by atmospheric action. This procedure reduces the scattering of the rated values
 and increases the stability of the resistor. [08]

Card 1/2

L 63643-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5016736

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy komitat po elektronnoy tekhnika SSSR (State Committee
for Electronic Technology of the SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 01Jul64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 4055

Card ^{KC} 2/2

MAKAROV, A.M., gornyy inzh.; ICHASTYEV, V.P., gornyy inzh.; Shukhova, N.S.,
gornyy inzh.

Ways of increasing apatite extraction at the total apatite-
nepheline ore dressing plant of the "Apatit" Combine. Gor.
zhur. no.10:28-30 O '65. (MTP 18.11)

IGNAT'YEV, Ye. A.
and
KOT, M. V.

"Electric Conductivity and Thermoelectromotive Force of Antimony and Selenium Alloys," pp 19-24, ill, 2 ref

Abst: Results are given of a study of electric conductivity and thermoelectromotive force of a compound of Sb_2Se_3 with certain deviations from stoichiometry and with a preparation of alloys from more pure components. It is shown that the compound of Sb_2Se_3 has a hole conductivity for excesses of antimony as well as for excesses of selenium. The energy of activation in the region of natural conductivity reaches nearly one electron volt.

SOURCE: Uchenyye Zapiski Kishinevskogo Gos. Un-ta (Scientific Notes of the Kishinev State University), Volume 24 (Physics-Mathematics), Kishinev, Moldavia State Publishing House, 1956

Sum 1854

IGNAT'YEV, Ye. A.

"Practical work in physics for secondary schools" (in Ukrainian)
by V.G. Chepurenko. Reviewed by Ye. A. Ignat'ev. *Fiz. v shkole*
17 no.3:74-75 Ky-Je '57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Gorodiskoy institut usovershenstvovaniya uchiteley g. Kiev.
(Physics--Study and teaching)
(Chepurenko, V.G.)

IGNAT'YEV, Ye.B.

Calculating the coefficient of active heat release of a carburetor engine. Avt.prom. 31 no.10:7-9 0 '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut gaza AN UkrSSR.

IONAT'YEV, Ye.I.

Paths of further development of medical geography; scientific results
of the 22d International Geographical Congress. Dokl. Inst. geog. Sib.
i Dal'. Vest. no.7:79-84 '64. (MIRA 18:10)

KRUGLIKOV, N.V., polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby; IVANOV, G.T., kand.med.nauk,
podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby; IGNAT'YEV, Ye.I., dotsent, podpol-
kovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby

Organization of first aid for wounded, their collection and evacuation
in modern mobile warfare. Voen-med.shur. no.8:11-16 Ag '59.

(MIRA 12:12)

(WOUNDED AND SICK)

~~IGNATYEV, Y. I.~~

Perception and reproduction of color by school children during drawing instruction. Vop.psikhol.3 no.1:45-52 P '57. (MIRA 10:3)

1. Institut psikhologii Akademii pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR, Moskva.
(Color--Psychology) (Drawing--Instruction)

IGNAT'YEV, Yevgeniy Ivanovich, red.; YAKUSHIN, B.V., red.; KOVALENKO,
V.L., tekhn.red.

[Psychology of personality] Voprosy psikhologii lichnosti;
sbornik statei. Pod red. M.I. Ignat'eva. Moskva, Gos. uchebno-
pedagog. izd-vo M-va prosv. RSFSR, 1960. 212 p.

(MIRA 14:2)

(Psychology)

(Child study)

IGNAT'YEV, Ye.I.; MAKHONIN, V.A.

Experimental electronic installation for studying visual
perception. Vop.psikhol. 6 no.2:147-151 Mr-Ap '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut im.
V.I.Lenina (for Ignat'yev). 2. Laboratoriya sistem peredachi
informatsii AN SSSR (for Makhonin).
(Psychological apparatus)
(Perception)

IGNATYEV, E.I. [Ignat'yev, Ye.I.]

Development of the reproductive imagination of school children.
Magy pszichol szemle 18 no.2:157-162 '61.

1. Pszichologiai Intezet, Mosakva.

IGNAT'YEV, Ye.I.

Age-conditioned characteristics of the formation of the visual
image in children. Uch. zap. MGPI no.94:5-36 '63.

(MIRA 18:6)

IGNAT'YEV, Ye.I.; LUKIN, N.S.; GROMOV, M.D.; VVEDENSKAYA, L.A.,
red.

[Psychology; a textbook for normal schools] Psikhologiya;
posobie dlia pedagogicheskikh uchilishch (shkol'nykh).
Moskva, Prosveshchenie, 1965. 343 p. (MIRA 18:8)

IGNAT'YEV, Ye.I., vrach, kand.med.nauk; SHIPILOV, F.D., meteorolog

Conquerors of the cold. Zdorov'e 4 no.11:14-15 N '58.

(MIRA 11:11)

1. Stantsiya "Severnnyy polyns-6," Arktika.
(ARCTIC REGIONS)

Papers submitted for the 10th Pacific Science Congress, Honolulu, Hawaii 21 Aug-6 Aug 1961.

- BEKIN, B. A., Institute of Biology - "The ethnogeographic groups in the Pacific" (Section II, A, 1, 2)
- CHERNOZHUKO, E. A., Institute of Oceanology - "The investigation of the horizontal and vertical circulation of waters during the winter period in the northern part of the Pacific Ocean" (Section VII, 3)
- DEKHTER, V. O. P., and YAKOVLEV, A. A., Chairman, Commission for Preservation of Nature, Academy of Sciences USSR - "The role of the birds of Siberia and the Far East of the USSR as possible spreaders of virus and rickettsial disease" (Section III, D, 6)
- DEKHTER, V. O. P., Institute of Geography, Academy of Sciences USSR - "The analysis of some characteristic processes of atmospheric circulation in the Pacific Ocean" (Section II, A, 1, 2)
- FRIDMAN, M. A., Institute of Geology, Academy of Sciences USSR - "Investigation of the Pacific shores of the USSR" (Section VII, C)
- GRADINOV, I. P., Institute of Geography - "Soil formation in the present climate of the Far East and the influence of recent volcanism" (Section I, C)
- GRADINOV, I. P., Institute of Earth Physics, Soviet Academy of Sciences - "Geostrophic conditions of the Pacific Ocean as an example of structural deformation of the earth's crust in the northern part of the Pacific Ocean" (Section VII, C)
- GRADINOV, I. P., Institute of Oceanology - "Specific features in the distribution of zooplankton in the tropical part of the Pacific Ocean" (Section VII, C)
- GRADINOV, I. P., The Geological Museum, Soviet Academy of Sciences USSR - "Marine teeth found at the bottom of the Pacific Ocean" (Section III, C)
- GRADINOV, I. P., The Laboratory of Volcanology - "Petrochemical features of volcanics in relation to the types of the earth's crust" (Section VII, C, 1)
- GRADINOV, I. P., Institute of Oceanology - "The stratigraphy of bottom sediments and the paleogeographical conditions of sedimentation in the Pacific Ocean" (Section VII, C, 1)
- GRADINOV, I. P., Institute of Geography of Siberia and the Far East - "The zoogeographic trends and results of biological research in the Soviet Far East" (Section VII, 3, 4)
- GRADINOV, I. P., Pacific Ocean Scientific Research Institute of Marine Fishing and Oceanography - "The ichthyological materials collected during the Spring Sea expedition sponsored by the All-Union and Pacific Ocean Scientific Research Institute of Fishing and Oceanography in 1958-59" (Section VII, C)
- GRADINOV, I. P., Institute of Oceanology - "Method of computing fractionary currents taking into account the effect of islands" (Section VII, 3)
- GRADINOV, I. P., Institute of Oceanology - "The submarine relief of the Pacific Ocean" (Section VII, C, 1)
- GRADINOV, I. P., Institute of Oceanology - "Deep-sea fishes of the northern part of the Pacific and adjacent seas" (Section III, C)
- GRADINOV, I. P., and GRADINOV, P. V., Institute of Zoology - "Polymerase of the seas in the northwest Pacific and problems of semi-Pacific distribution" (Section III, C)
- GRADINOV, I. P., Moscow State University, Physical Faculty - "The calculation of thermal diffusion coefficients based upon the recordings of electroconductivity fluctuations and current rates at sea" (Section VII, 3)
- GRADINOV, I. P., Institute of Oceanology - "Some regularities of the distribution of marine mammals in the Pacific" (Section VII, B)
- GRADINOV, I. P., Institute of Oceanology - "The zoogeography of the Pacific Ocean" (Section VII, C, 1)
- GRADINOV, I. P., Institute of Oceanology - "The zoogeographical situation of the Pacific Ocean" (Section VII, C, 1)
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Komissii meditsinskoi geografii. Leningrad. Pt.1. 1961. 76 p.
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1. Geograficheskoye obshchestvo SSSR.
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IGNAT'YEV, Ye.I.

Problems of medical geography of Siberia and the Far East. Izv.
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SHOSHIN, Aleksey Alekseyevich; IGNAT'YEV, Ye.I., otv.red.; PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.H., akademik, glavnyy red.; VASIL'YEVA, Z.A., red.izd-va; SOROKINA, V.A., tekhn.red.

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IGNAT'YEV, Ya.I., otv. red.; SHOSHIN, A.A., red.; BYAKOV, V.P.,
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1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Institut
geografii Sibiri i Dal'nego Vostoka.

IGNAT'YEV, Yu.

Intermediate planning and accounting units in shipbuilding and
ship repairing. Mor. flot 18 no.9:13-14 S '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Starshiy inzhener-konstruktor Tsentral'nogo konstruktorskogo
byuro sudostroitel'noy promyshlennosti.
(Shipbuilding--Accounting) (Ships--Maintenance and repair)

Ignat'yev, Yu. A.

137-1958-2-2723

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 2, p 75 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Khazov, V. A., Ignat'yev, Yu. A., Monakhov, I. I.

TITLE: A Semiautomatic Process of Pressing Cermet Pieces in Single-section and Multisection Dies (Poluavtomaticheskiy protsess pressovaniya metallokeramicheskikh detaley v odnognezdnykh i mnogognezdnykh press-formakh)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya. Nr 4, Moscow, 1956, pp 63-68

ABSTRACT: Experience with automatic and semiautomatic dies for pressing pieces from powdered metals (bushings et al.) at a number of machine-building plants [the STZ (Stalingrad Tractor Plant), IGPZ (State Locomotive Plant No. 1), the Tashsel'mash (Tashkent Agricultural Machinery Plant), et al.] has revealed that the use of these dies increases the efficiency of the presses and affords cost advantages. Using semiautomatic multisection dies on existing universal presses was no less economical than using the available automatic presses.

I. B.

Card 1/1

1. Ceramics--Pressing--Processes

IGNAT'YEV, Yu.I.; ROZKIN, M.Ya.; BASHKIR, E.V.

Rapid method for determining ashes in pentaerythritol. Zav. lab.
30 no.10:1207 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

VINOGRADOVA, Ye.N.; IGNAT'YEV, Yu.N.; VASIL'YEVA, L.N.

Determination of ultrasmall amounts of cadmium. Metod. anal. khim.
reak. i prepar. no.5/6:62-67 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

PARAMONOVA, V.I.; MOSEVICH, A.N.; IGNAT'YEV, Yu.N.

Chloride anion complex formation of trivalent thallium. Radiokhimiya 6
no.5:527-531 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

S/803/62/000/003/007/012
D201/D308

AUTHORS: Pluzhnikov, V.M. and Ignat'yev, Yu.S.

TITLE: Experimental investigation of the system dielectric amplifier - average power motor

SOURCE: Moscow. Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut. Avtomatika i telemekhanika, no. 3, 1962. Sistemy upravleniya yadevnymi energeticheskimi ustanovkami, 44-52

TEXT: The authors discuss the results of experimental investigation into the performance of the two-phase asynchronous ДАД-8/300/400 (DAD-8/300/400) motor speed control system using varicon (Seignette salt) dielectric amplifier. In the experiment the control winding of the motor constitutes the load resistance of a push-pull differential dielectric amplifier, consisting of the supply transformer, four working capacitors (two in series in each arm), decoupling resistors and a bias resistor. Each working capacitor consisted of up to 40 parallel connected 8K2-B (VK2-B) varicons. The dynamics of the overall amplifier - motor system was analyzed.

Card 1/2

Experimental investigation ...

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D201/D308

by using the frequency response technique. The dynamical characteristics show that the dielectric amplifier-motor system may be represented either by serial connection of two aperiodic networks or by one oscillating network with damping greater than unity. A system without a center-tapped transformer was also investigated (the motor windings and controlled non-linear capacitors formed a bridge circuit). The input resistance of the amplifiers was found to be equal to that of the varicon insulation ($10^8 - 10^9$ ohms) and power gain equal to $5 \times 10^6 - 10^7$. Conclusion: dielectric amplifiers can be successfully used for the control of output stages of control systems. There are 2 figures.

Card 2/2

IGNAT'YEV, Yu.S.

Polarographic determination of aliphatic diamines. Zav.lab.
31 no.10:1188-1190 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
sinteticheskikh volokon.

Atomnaya Energiya i Priblizhatel'naya Zashchita (Atomic Energy and Antiatomic Defense), by Ye. I. Vorob'yev and U. Ya. Margulis, edited by A. Ignat'yeva, Moscow, In-t San. Prosveshcheniya, 1956, 78 pp (lecturer's aid), from a standard card of the USSR State Library imeni V. I. Lenin, No 358.5)

"A popular discussion of the structure of matter, radioactivity, nuclear reactions, atomic energy, and use of atomic energy. The destructive effect of an atomic explosion, shock wave, and radioactive and light radiation are described together with protective measures. Separate chapters are devoted to first aid for atomic bomb explosion casualties, monitoring, decontamination, and protective shelters. Bibliography (22 titles). Instructions for the lecturer are given at the end of the book." (U)

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